

do hereby proclaim the month of March 1987 as American Red Cross Month. I urge all Americans to continue to give blood, to volunteer their time whenever possible to assist in this great service, and to give generous support to the work of the American Red Cross and its local chapters.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

**Proclamation 5610 of February 19, 1987**

**Restoration of the Application of Column 1 Rates of Duty of the Tariff Schedules of the United States to the Products of Poland**

*By the President of the United States of America*  
*A Proclamation*

1. On October 27, 1982, by Proclamation No. 4991, I suspended the application of column 1 rates of duty of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) to the products of Poland. This followed from my determination that the Government of the Polish People's Republic had failed to meet certain import commitments under its Protocol of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (19 UST 4331), and that the Polish martial law government had increased its repression of the Polish people, leaving the United States without any reason to continue withholding action on its trade complaints against Poland.

2. Since issuance of that Proclamation, the Polish Government has taken steps that lead me to believe that Poland should be given a renewed opportunity to address its trade obligations with the benefit of most-favored-nation tariff treatment.

3. The President may, pursuant to his constitutional and statutory authority, including Section 125(b) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, terminate in whole or in part Proclamation No. 4991.

4. I have determined in this case that the national interest requires expeditious action.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including, but not limited to, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, and the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, do hereby proclaim as follows:

1. Proclamation No. 4991 of October 27, 1982, is hereby revoked.

2. General Headnote 3(d) of the TSUS is modified:

(a) by deleting "or pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 4991, dated October 27, 1982" and

(b) by deleting "Polish People's Republic" from the list of countries therein.

3. This Proclamation shall take effect with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of publication of this Proclamation in the **Federal Register**.<sup>1</sup>

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

<sup>1</sup> Editorial note: Printed in the **Federal Register** of Feb. 23, 1987.

### **Proclamation 5611 of February 19, 1987**

### **National Consumers Week, 1987**

*By the President of the United States of America  
A Proclamation*

In the bicentennial year of the Constitution of the United States, it is appropriate that we reflect on the cherished freedoms and rights on which our open marketplace is founded. In recognition of the importance of the Constitution to American consumers in assuring us the many blessings we enjoy today, the theme for National Consumers Week 1987 shall be "Consumers Celebrate the Constitution."

Two hundred years ago, a group of patriots conceived the Constitution and thereby created the political, economic, and social framework for our Nation. As a result, many precious freedoms have been guaranteed to American citizens. Inherent in these is the freedom to produce, to sell, and to buy or not to buy.

Our competitive marketplace has flourished and become the most productive in the world, providing American consumers with unparalleled choices and opportunities. The goal of the Constitution's framers was to provide a free market in goods and services marked by creativity, by invention, and by the productivity of American workers.

We can be thankful today for the wisdom of our Founders. A functioning national market for goods and services with common money, standard weights and measures, reliable legal procedures respecting honest contracts, freedom from oppressive taxation, the encouragement of invention, and a dependable postal system were commonly recognized as needs in the debates of the Constitutional Convention. The resulting document, signed in Philadelphia in 1787, so effectively addressed those concerns that the same principles guide our modern economy.

These principles of freedom and fairness are the basis for consumer rights in the marketplace: the right to choose among products, services, and suppliers; the right to adequate information about what we buy; the right to